Issue Date: August 7, 2014
Effective Date: September 1, 2014
Expiration Date: August 31, 2019
Amendment Date: November 14, 2014

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Waste Discharge Permit No. WA0000876

State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
Olympia, Washington 98504-7600

Eastern Regional Office
4601 North Monroe Street
Spokane, Washington 99205-1295

In compliance with the provisions of
The State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington
and
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act
(The Clean Water Act)
Title 33 United States Code, Section 1342 et seq.

Spokane Recycling, LLC.

2111 E. Hawthorne Road

Mead, WA 99021-9517

is authorized to discharge in accordance with the Special and General Conditions that follow.

Facility Location: 2111 E. Hawthorne Road, Mead, WA 99021-9517	Receiving Water: Deadman Creek
Treatment Type: Settling Basin	SIC Code: 3624
Industry Type: Former aluminum reduction plant with idled carbon anode production line	NAICS Code: 335991 Categorical Industry: No

James M. Bellatty
Water Quality Section Manager
Eastern Regional Office
Washington State Department of Ecology

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Summary of Permit Report Submittals

Refer to the Special and General Conditions of this permit for additional submittal requirements.

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
All permit required submittals must be submitted electronically through the WQWebPortal.			
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report	Monthly	October 15, 2014
S3.E	Reporting Permit Violations	As necessary	-
S3.F	Other Reporting	As necessary	-
S4.D	Annual Stormwater Benchmark Compliance Report	1/year	March 15, 2015
S5.	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	1/permit cycle	September 1, 2015
S5.A	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Update	As necessary	-
S7.A	Operations and Maintenance Manual	1/permit cycle	September 1, 2015
S7.A	Operations and Maintenance Manual Update or Review Confirmation Letter	1/year	January 15, 2015
S7.B	Reporting Bypasses	As necessary	-
S8.	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	August 31, 2018
S10.1	Scope of Work for the Removal and Disposal of Sediments in the Settle Pond System	1/permit cycle	September 1, 2015
S10.1	Letter Confirming the Removal of Sediments within Settling Pond System	1/permit cycle	September 1, 2016
S10.2	PCB Sources Identification Study	1/permit cycle	September 1, 2016
S10.3	PCB Best Management Practices Plan	1/permit cycle	September 1, 2018
S11. Item 1	Schedule of Compliance, Annual Status Reports	1/year	January 15, 2015
S11. Item 2	Schedule of Compliance, Scope of Work for Mixing and Receiving Water Study	1/permit cycle, if necessary	at least two (2) years prior to the commencement of any new process wastewater discharge from the site
S11. Item 3	Schedule of Compliance, Mixing and Receiving Water Study Results/Engineering Report	1/permit cycle, if necessary	at least one hundred and eighty (180) days prior to the commencement of any new process wastewater discharge from the site
G1.	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	-

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
G4.	Permit Application for Substantive Changes to the Discharge	As necessary	-
G5.	Engineering Report for Construction or Modification Activities	As necessary	-
G7.	Notice of Permit Transfer	As necessary	-
G10.	Duty to Provide Information	As necessary	-
G13.	Payment of Fees	As assessed	-
G21.	Compliance Schedules	As necessary	-

Special Conditions

S1. Discharge limits

S1.A. Stormwater and Process Wastewater discharges

All discharges and activities authorized by this permit must be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit.

The discharge of any of the following pollutants more frequently than, or at a level in excess of that identified and authorized by this permit violates the terms and conditions of this permit.

Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater and process wastewater to Deadman Creek at the permitted location subject to complying with the following limits:

Effluent Limits: Outfall # 001 Latitude 47.77757 Longitude -117.36420			
	Interim Limits [a]	**Final Limits [b]**	
Parameter	**Maximum Daily [c]**	**Monthly Average [d]**	**Maximum Daily [c]**
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	15 mg/L	4 mg/L	---
Fluoride	---	---	35 mg/L
Aluminum	6.11 mg/L	---	0.75 mg/L
Chlorine	---	---	0.018 mg/L
Free Cyanide	---	---	0.008 mg/L
Oil & Grease	---	---	10 mg/L
Temperature	(1)	---	(2)
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	100 # per 100 mL	---	(3)
Total PCBs	PCB Best Management Plan, see Permit Condition S10	--	--
		Minimum	**Maximum**
pH	---	6.5 standard units	8.5 standard units

(1) After April 30, 2016, when the Permittee has collected sufficient stormwater temperature data, Ecology will set a performance based interim numeric effluent limit for temperature. Any permit modification to include a performance based temperature limit will be subject to normal factual and public review process prior to the final modification.

(2) Zero load, unless effluent temperatures do not increase receiving water temperatures more than 0.3 ºC immediately downstream of the outfall. Ecology will set revised final effluent limits after the Permittee completes a Mixing Study, Receiving Water Study and Engineering Report according to Section S11, Schedule of Compliance.	
(3) Extraordinary primary contact criteria at end of pipe - fecal coliform organism levels must not exceed a geometric mean value of 50 colonies/100 mL, with not more than 10 percent of all samples (or any single sample when less than ten sample points exist) obtained for calculating the geometric mean value exceeding 100 colonies/100 mL; and not raise Fecal Coliform Bacteria more than 2 cfu/100 mL over background. Ecology will set revised final effluent limits after the Permittee completes a Mixing Study, Receiving Water Study and Engineering Report according to Section S11, Schedule of Compliance.	
a	Interim limits apply to stormwater discharges only.
b	If production resumes, final limits apply to stormwater and process wastewater discharges. See Section S11 for the Schedule of Compliance for TSS, Aluminum, Temperature, and Fecal Coliform Bacteria.
c	Average Monthly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. To calculate the discharge value to compare to the limit, you add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar month and divide this sum by the total number of daily discharges measured.
d	Maximum Daily effluent limit is the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge is the average discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, calculate the daily discharge as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. This does not apply to pH or temperature.

S1.B. Stormwater discharge benchmarks

If a Permittee's discharge exceeds a *benchmark* listed below, the Permittee must take the actions specified in Condition S4. Compare sampling results on a quarterly basis for each parameter to the *benchmark* for determining an exceedence. If sampling occurs more than once per quarter, use the average results for the comparison, except for “visible oil sheen”.

Benchmark Values: Outfall # 001 Latitude 47.77757 Longitude -117.36420	
Parameter	**Benchmark Value**
Turbidity	25 NTU
Oil Sheen	No Visible Oil Sheen
Copper, Total	0.032 mg/L
Zinc, Total	0.117 mg/L

S1.C. Mixing zone authorization

Mixing zone for Outfall # 001

The permit does not authorize a mixing zone. The concentration of pollutants at the end-of-pipe (dilution factor of 1.0) must meet acute and chronic aquatic life criteria.

S2. Monitoring requirements

S2.A. Monitoring schedule

The Permittee must monitor in accordance with the following schedule and the requirements specified in **Appendix A**, except for PCBs as noted below.

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
(1) Stormwater Outfall # 001 (overflow from settling pond)			
Flow	gallons per day (gpd)	2/month [a]	Estimated
Rainfall	inches	Daily	Rain Gauge
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	2/month [a]	Grab [b]
Fluoride	mg/L	"	"
Aluminum	mg/L	"	"
Chlorine	mg/L	"	"
Free Cyanide	mg/L	"	"
Oil & Grease [c]	mg/L, visible sheen	"	"
Temperature	Degrees Farenheight (°F)	"	"
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	#/100 mL	"	"
pH	standard units	"	"
Turbidity [c]	NTU	2/month [f]	"
Copper [c]	mg/L	"	"
Zinc [c]	mg/L	"	"
Total PCBs [d]	pg/L	1/year [e]	"
(2) Permit Renewal Application Requirements – Stormwater			
See Appendix A to identify the specific pollutants in the priority pollutant groups listed below. The Permittee must submit priority pollutants results: **within two years after the effective date of this permit; and with the Permit Application monitoring with the permit application by August 31, 2018**			
Cyanide	µg/L	Twice	Grab [b]

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Total Phenolic Compounds	µg/L	"	"
Priority Pollutants (PP) – Total Metals	µg/L; ng/L for mercury	"	"
PP – Volatile Organic Compounds	µg/L	"	"
PP – Acid-extractable Compounds	µg/L	"	"
PP – Base-neutral Compounds	µg/L	"	"
PP - Dioxin	pg/L	"	"
PP – Pesticides/PCBs	µg/L	"	"

(3) Receiving Water Study

As specified in Special Condition S13.

a	The Permittee must sample two discharging stormwater events each month, one event from the 1st through the 15th day of the month, and the second from the 16th through the end of the month. The Permittee must perform this sampling if a stormwater discharge occurs during the sampling period.
b	Grab means an individual sample collected over a fifteen (15) minute, or less, period.
c	Parameters that have stormwater discharge benchmarks: Oil and Grease (visible sheen), Turbidity, Copper and Zinc. Compare results for these parameters on a quarterly basis to the stormwater discharge benchmarks in Condition S1.B. If sampling occurs more than once per quarter, use the average results for the comparison, except for "visible oil sheen". Quarters are defined as follows: January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December.
d	The Permittee must test for total PCBs using a method that achieves detection levels (DL) for PCB congeners at, or lower than, those listed in EPA Method 1668C (EPA-820-R-10-005).
e	Beginning on January 1, 2016.
f	Permittee must sample Turbidity, Copper and Zinc 2/month and report the daily values from each sampling and average quarterly value over each quarter. Quarters are defined as Quarters are defined as: 1st Quarter (January – March); 2nd Quarter (April – June); 3rd Quarter (July – September) and 4th Quarter (October – December).

S2.B. Sampling and analytical procedures

Samples and measurements taken to meet the requirements of this permit must represent the volume and nature of the monitored parameters, including representative sampling of any unusual discharge or discharge condition, including bypasses, upsets, and maintenance-related conditions affecting effluent quality.

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in this permit must conform to the latest revision of the *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants* contained in 40 CFR Part 136 (or as applicable in 40 CFR subchapters N [Parts 400–471] or O [Parts 501-503]) unless otherwise specified in this permit. Ecology may only specify alternative methods for parameters without limits and for those parameters without an EPA approved test method in 40 CFR Part 136.

S2.C. Stormwater sampling requirements

The Permittee must sample the stormwater discharge from the first fall storm event each year. "First fall storm event" means the first time after October 1st of each year that precipitation occurs and results in a stormwater discharge to Deadman Creek.

The Permittee must collect samples within the first 12 hours of stormwater discharge events. If it is not possible to collect a sample within the first 12 hours of a stormwater discharge event, the Permittee must collect the sample as soon as practicable after the first 12 hours, and keep documentation with the sampling records (Condition S4.B.3) explaining why they could not collect samples within the first 12 hours; or if it is unknown (e.g., discharge was occurring during start of regular business hours).

The Permittee need not sample outside of regular business hours, during unsafe conditions, or during sampling periods where there is no discharge.

S2.D. Flow and field measurements

The Permittee must:

1. Select and use appropriate flow measurement, field measurement and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices.
2. Install, calibrate, and maintain these devices to ensure the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted industry standard and the manufacturer's recommendation for that type of device.
3. Calibrate continuous monitoring instruments weekly unless it can demonstrate a longer period is sufficient based on monitoring records. The Permittee:
    a. May calibrate apparatus for continuous monitoring of dissolved oxygen by air calibration.
    b. Must calibrate continuous pH measurement instruments using a grab sample analyzed in the lab with a pH meter calibrated with standard buffers and analyzed within 15 minutes of sampling.

c. Must calibrate continuous chlorine measurement instruments using a grab sample analyzed in the laboratory within 15 minutes of sampling.

4. Use field measurement devices as directed by the manufacturer and do not use reagents beyond their expiration dates.
5. Calibrate these devices at the frequency recommended by the manufacturer.
6. Calibrate flow-monitoring devices at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year.
7. Maintain calibration records for at least three years.

S2.E. Laboratory accreditation

The Permittee must ensure that all monitoring data required by Ecology for permit specified parameters is prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of chapter 173-50 WAC, *Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories*. Flow, temperature, settleable solids, conductivity, pH, and internal process control parameters are exempt from this requirement. The Permittee must obtain accreditation for conductivity and pH if it must receive accreditation or registration for other parameters.

S2.F. Request for reduction in monitoring

The Permittee may request a reduction of the sampling frequency after twelve (12) months of monitoring. Ecology will review each request and at its discretion grant the request when it reissues the permit or by a permit modification.

The Permittee must:

1. Provide a written request.
2. Clearly state the parameters for which it is requesting reduced monitoring.
3. Clearly state the justification for the reduction.

S3. Reporting and recording requirements

The Permittee must monitor and report in accordance with the following conditions. Falsification of information submitted to Ecology is a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

S3.A. Reporting

The first monitoring period begins on the effective date of the permit. The Permittee must:

1. Summarize, report, and submit monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period on the electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form provided by Ecology within WQWebDMR. Include data for each of the parameters tabulated in Special Condition S2 and as required by the form. Report a value for each day sampling occurred (unless specifically exempted in the permit) and for the summary values (when applicable) included on the electronic form.

2. Enter the "NO DISCHARGE" reporting code for an entire DMR, for a specific monitoring point, or for a specific parameter as appropriate, if the Permittee did not discharge wastewater or a specific pollutant during a given monitoring period. Report single analytical values below detection as "less than the detection level (DL)" by entering < followed by the numeric value of the detection level (e.g. < 2.0) on the DMR. If the method used did not meet the minimum DL and quantitation level (QL) identified in the permit, report the actual QL and DL in the comments or in the location provided.
3. Report the test method used for analysis in the comments if the laboratory used an alternative method not specified in the permit and as allowed in **Appendix A**.
4. Calculate average values (unless otherwise specified in the permit) using:
    a. The reported numeric value for all parameters measured between the agency-required detection value and the agency-required quantitation value.
    b. One-half the detection value (for values reported below detection) if the lab detected the parameter in another sample for the reporting period.
5. Report single-sample grouped parameters (for example priority pollutants, PAHs, pulp and paper chlorophenolics, TTOs) on the WQWebDMR form and include: sample date, concentration detected, detection limit (DL) (as necessary), and laboratory quantitation level (QL) (as necessary). The Permittee must also submit an electronic PDF copy of the laboratory report using WQWebDMR.

    If the Permittee has obtained a waiver from electronic reporting or if submitting prior to the compliance date, the Permittee must submit a paper copy of the laboratory report providing the following information: date sampled, sample location, date of analysis, parameter name, CAS number, analytical method/number, detection limit (DL), laboratory quantitation level (QL), reporting units, and concentration detected.

    The contract laboratory reports must also include information on the chain of custody, QA/QC results, and documentation of accreditation for the parameter.
6. Ensure that DMRs are electronically submitted no later than the dates specified below, unless otherwise specified in this permit.
7. Submit DMRs for parameters with the monitoring frequencies specified in S2 (monthly, quarterly, annual, etc.) at the reporting schedule identified below. The Permittee must:
    a. Submit **monthly** DMRs by the 15th day of the following month.
    b. Submit **quarterly DMRs**, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by the 15th day of the month following the monitoring period. Quarterly sampling periods are January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December.

c. Submit **annual DMRs**, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by January 15 for the previous calendar year. The annual sampling period is the calendar year.

d. Submit permit renewal application monitoring data in a report **by August 31, 2018**

8. Report PCB results on the WQWebDMR form as total PCBs no later than the applicable date specified above. The total PCB concentration must be calculated as the sum of the concentrations of all PCB congeners measured at concentrations greater than the detection limits (DL).

   In addition to online submittal, the Permittee must submit a paper copy of the PCB laboratory reports from EPA Method 1668 that include the sample date, congener concentrations detected, detection limits (DL), and laboratory quantitation levels (QL) through the WQWebPortal. Ensure that the PCB laboratory reports are received by Ecology through the WQWebPortal no later than the applicable date specified above, unless otherwise specified in this permit.

9. Effective on the permit renewal date, submit reports to Ecology online using Ecology's electronic WQWebDMR submittal forms (electronic DMRs) as required above.

10. Changes to WQWebDMR users: The Permittee must notify Ecology when WQWebDMR users are no longer authorized to use WebDMR on behalf of the Permittee. The notice must be sent within 10 days in writing by mail or via email to the Permit Manager.

11. Submit all reports through the WQWebPortal. When noted, send paper copies of reports to Ecology at:

    Mr. Pat Hallinan
    Water Quality Program
    Department of Ecology/ERO
    4601 North Monroe Street
    Spokane, WA 99205-1295

S3.B. Records retention

The Permittee must retain records of all monitoring information for a minimum of three (3) years. Such information must include all calibration and maintenance records and all original recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. The Permittee must extend this period of retention during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by Ecology.

S3.C. Recording of results

For each measurement or sample taken, the Permittee must record the following information:

1. The date, exact place, method, and time of sampling or measurement
2. The individual who performed the sampling or measurement
3. The dates the analyses were performed
4. The individual who performed the analyses
5. The analytical techniques or methods used
6. The results of all analyses

S3.D. Additional monitoring by the Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by Special Condition S2 of this permit, then the Permittee must include the results of such monitoring in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Permittee's DMR unless otherwise specified by Special Condition S2.

S3.E. Reporting permit violations

The Permittee must take the following actions when it violates or is unable to comply with any permit condition:

1. Immediately take action to stop, contain, and cleanup unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the noncompliance and correct the problem.
2. If applicable, immediately repeat sampling and analysis. Submit the results of any repeat sampling to Ecology within thirty (30) days of sampling.

a. Immediate reporting

The Permittee must immediately report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone to Ecology at (509) 329-3400 for any of the following circumstances:

1. Any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment, unless previously reported under immediate reporting requirements.
2. Any unanticipated bypass that causes an exceedance of any effluent limit in the permit (See Part S4.B., “Bypass Procedures”).
3. Any upset that causes an exceedance of an effluent limit in the permit (See G.15, “Upset”).
4. Any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum discharge limit for any of the pollutants in Section S1.A of this permit.
5. Any overflow prior to the treatment works, whether or not such overflow endangers health or the environment or exceeds any effluent limit in the permit.

b. Report within five days

The Permittee must also submit a written report within five days of the time that the Permittee becomes aware of any reportable event under subparts a above. The report must contain:

1. A description of the noncompliance and its cause.
2. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times.
3. The estimated time the Permittee expects the noncompliance to continue if not yet corrected.
4. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
5. If the noncompliance involves an overflow prior to the treatment works, an estimate of the quantity (in gallons) of untreated overflow.

c. Waiver of written reports

Ecology may waive the written report required in subpart b, above, on a case-by-case basis upon request if the Permittee has submitted a timely oral report.

d. All other permit violation reporting

The Permittee must report all permit violations, which do not require immediate or within 24 hours reporting, when it submits monitoring reports for S3.A ("Reporting"). The reports must contain the information listed in subpart c, above. Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

e. Report Submittal

The Permittee must submit reports to Ecology as specified in S3.A**.**

S3.F. Other reporting

a. Spills of Oil or Hazardous Materials

The Permittee must report a spill of oil or hazardous materials in accordance with the requirements of RCW 90.56.280 and chapter 173-303-145. You can obtain further instructions at the following website: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/other/reportaspill.htm .

b. Failure to submit relevant or correct facts

Where the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application, or in any report to Ecology, it must submit such facts or information promptly.

S3.G. Maintaining a copy of this permit

The Permittee must keep a copy of this permit at the facility and make it available upon request to Ecology inspectors.

S4. Corrective actions for stormwater benchmark exceedences

S4.A. Level One Corrective Actions – Operational Source Control BMPs

Permittees that exceed any applicable *benchmark* value(s) in Permit Condition S1.B must complete a Level 1 Corrective Action for each parameter exceeded in accordance with the following:

1. Within 14 days of receipt of sampling results that indicate a benchmark exceedance:

   Conduct an inspection to investigate the cause.

   Review the SWPPP and ensure that it fully complies with Permit Condition S5, and contains the correct BMPs from the applicable *Stormwater Management Manual*.

   Make appropriate revisions to the SWPPP to include additional *Operational Source Control BMPs* with the goal of achieving the applicable *benchmark* value(s) in future discharges. The Permittee must sign and certify the revised SWPPP in accordance with Permit Condition S5.A.6.

2. Summarize the Level 1 Corrective Actions in the Annual Report (Permit Condition S4.D.)

3. **Level One Deadline:** The Permittee must fully implement the revised SWPPP according to Permit Condition S5 and the applicable *Stormwater Management Manual* as soon as possible, but no later than the DMR due date for the quarter in which the *benchmark* was exceeded.

S4.B. Level Two Corrective Actions – Structural Source Control BMPs

Permittees that exceed an applicable *benchmark* value (for a single parameter) for any two quarters during a calendar year must complete a Level 2 Corrective Action. Alternatively, the Permittee may skip Level 2 and complete a Level 3 Corrective Action in accordance with Condition S4.C.

1. Review the SWPPP and ensure that it fully complies with Permit Condition S5.

2. Make appropriate revisions to the SWPPP to include additional *Structural Source Control BMPs* with the goal of achieving the applicable *benchmark* value(s) in future discharges. The Permittee must sign and certify the revised SWPPP in accordance with S5.A.6.

3. Summarize the Level 2 Corrective Actions (planned or taken) in the Annual Report (Condition S4.D).

4. **Level 2 Deadline:** The Permittee must fully implement the revised SWPPP according to Permit Condition S5 and the applicable *Stormwater Management Manual* as soon as possible, but no later than August 31st the following year.

a. To request a time extension or waiver, a Permittee must submit a detailed explanation of why it is making the request (technical basis) by May 15th prior to Level 2 Deadline. *Ecology* will approve or deny the request within 60 days of receipt of a complete request.

b. For the year following the calendar year the Permittee triggered a Level 2 corrective action, benchmark exceedences (for the same parameter) do not count towards additional Level 2 or 3 Corrective Actions.

S4.C. Level Three Corrective Actions – Treatment BMPs

Permittees that exceed an applicable *benchmark* value (for a single parameter) for any three quarters during a calendar year must complete a Level 3 Corrective Action. A Level 2 Corrective Action is not required.

1. Review the SWPPP and ensure that it fully complies with Permit Condition S3.
2. Make appropriate revisions to the SWPPP to include additional *Treatment BMPs* with the goal of achieving the applicable *benchmark* value(s) in future discharges. Revisions must include additional operational and/or structural source control BMPs if necessary for proper performance and maintenance of *Treatment BMPs*.
   a. The Permittee must sign and certify the revised SWPPP in accordance with S5.A.6.
   b. A licensed professional engineer, geologist, hydrogeologist, or Certified Professional in Storm Water Quality (CPSWQ) must design and stamp the portion of the SWPPP that addresses *stormwater* treatment structures or processes.
   c.
      i. *Ecology* may waive the requirement for a licensed or certified professional upon request of the Permittee and demonstration that the Permittee or treatment device vendor can proper*ly design* and install the treatment device; or the treatment BMP does not require site-specific design or sizing (e.g., off-the-shelf filtration units, etc.).
      ii. *Ecology* will not waive the Level 3 requirement for a licensed or certified professional more than one time during the permit cycle.
3. Before installing treatment BMPs that require the site-specific design or sizing of structures, equipment, or processes to collect, convey, treat, reclaim, or dispose of industrial stormwater, the Permittee must submit an engineering report, plans and specifications, and an operations and maintenance (O&M) manual to Ecology for review in accordance with Chapter 173-240 WAC.
   a. The engineering report must be submitted no later than the May 15th prior to the Level 3 deadline, unless an alternate due date is specified in an order.
   b. The plans and specifications and O&M Manual must be submitted at least 30 days before construction/installation, unless an alternate date is specified in an order. Upon request of the Permittee, Ecology may allow final conceptual drawings to be substituted for plans and specifications.

4. Summarize the Level 3 Corrective Actions (planned or taken) in the Annual Report (Condition S4.D). Include information on how monitoring, assessment or evaluation information was (or will be) used to determine whether existing treatment BMPs will be modified/enhanced, or if new/additional treatment BMPs will be installed.
5. **Level 3 Deadline**: The Permittee must fully implement the revised SWPPP according to Permit Condition S3 and the applicable *Stormwater Management Manual* as soon as possible, but no later than September 30th the following year.
    a. To request a time extension or waiver, a Permittee must submit a detailed explanation of why it is making the request (technical basis) by May 15th prior to the Level 3 Deadline. *Ecology* will approve or deny the request within 60 days of receipt of a complete request.
    b. For the year following the calendar year the Permittee triggered a Level 3 corrective action, benchmark exceedences (for the same parameter) do not count towards additional Level 2 or 3 Corrective Actions.

S4.D. Annual Reporting

The Permittee must submit a complete and accurate Annual Report to the Department of *Ecology* **no later than March 15th of each year** (except 2014) using a form provided by or otherwise approved by *Ecology*.

The annual report must include corrective action documentation as required in this Permit Condition, above. If corrective action is not yet completed at the time of submission of this annual report, the Permittee must describe the status of any outstanding corrective action(s).

The Permittee must include the following information with each annual report. The Permittee must:

1. Identify the condition triggering the need for corrective action review.
2. Describe the problem(s) and identify the dates they were discovered.
3. Summarize any Level 1, 2 or 3 corrective actions completed during the previous calendar year and include the dates it completed the corrective actions.
4. Describe the status of any Level 2 or 3 corrective actions triggered during the previous calendar year, and identify the date it expects to complete corrective actions.

S5. Stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP)

S5.A. General Requirements

1. Submit to Ecology for review and approval an update to the existing SWPPP **by September 1, 2015**
2. The SWPPP must specify the Best Management Practices (BMPs) for stormwater discharges to Outfalls SW-North and SW-South, necessary to:

a. Provide all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (AKART) of stormwater pollution.

b. Ensure the discharge does not cause or contribute to a violation of the Water Quality Standards.

c. Comply with applicable federal technology-based treatment requirements under 40 CFR 125.3.

3. Proper Selection and Use of Stormwater Management Manuals (SWMM):

BMPs must be consistent with:

a. Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington (2004 edition).

b. Revisions to the Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington, or other stormwater management guidance documents or manuals which provide an equivalent level of pollution prevention, that are approved by Ecology and incorporated into the current Industrial Stormwater General Permit in accordance with the permit modification requirements of WAC 173-220-190. For purposes of this section, the documents listed in Appendix 10 of the Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit are hereby incorporated into this permit.

c. Documentation in the SWPPP that the BMPs selected are demonstrably equivalent to practices contained in stormwater technical manuals approved by Ecology, including the proper selection, implementation, and maintenance of all applicable and appropriate best management practices for on-site pollution control.

4. Update of the SWPPP

a. The Permittee must modify the SWPPP if the owner/operator or the applicable local or state regulatory authority determines during inspections or investigations that the SWPPP is, or would be, ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants in stormwater discharges from the site. The Permittee must modify the SWPPP:

i. As necessary to include additional or modified BMPs designed to correct problems identified.

ii. To correct the deficiencies identified in writing from Ecology within 30 days of notice.

b. The Permittee must modify the SWPPP whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at the facility that significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater from the facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged.

5. Other Pollution Control Plans

   The Permittee may incorporate by reference applicable portions of plans prepared for other purposes at their facility. Plans or portions of plans incorporated by reference into a SWPPP become enforceable requirements of this permit and must be available along with the SWPPP. A Pollution Prevention Plan prepared under the Hazardous Waste Reduction Act, Chapter 70.95C RCW, is an example of such a plan.

6. Signatory Requirements

   The Permittee must sign and certify all SWPPPs in accordance with General Condition G1, each time it revises or modifies a SWPPP to comply with Conditions S9.A.4 (Update of the SWPPP).

S5.B. Specific SWPPP Requirements

The SWPPP must contain a site map, a detailed assessment of the facility, a detailed description of the BMPs, Spill Prevention and Emergency Cleanup Plan, and a sampling plan.

1. The site map must identify:
   a. The scale or include relative distances between significant structures and drainage systems.
   b. Significant features.
   c. The stormwater drainage and discharge structures and identify, by name, any other party other than the Permittee that owns any stormwater drainage or discharge structures.
   d. The stormwater drainage areas for each stormwater discharge point off-site (including discharges to ground water) and assign a unique identifying number for each discharge point.
   e. Each sampling location by unique identifying number.
   f. Paved areas and buildings.
   g. Areas of pollutant contact (actual or potential) associated with specific industrial activities.
   h. If required, surface water locations (including wetlands and drainage ditches).
   i. Areas of existing and potential soil erosion (in a significant amount).
   j. Vehicle maintenance areas.
   k. Lands and waters adjacent to the site that may be helpful in identifying discharge points or drainage routes.

2. The facility assessment must include a description of the facility; an inventory of facility activities and equipment that contribute to or have the potential to contribute any pollutants to stormwater; and, an inventory of materials that contribute to or have the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater.
    a. The facility description must describe:
        i. The industrial activities conducted at the site.
        ii. Regular business hours and seasonal variations in business hours or industrial activities.
        iii. The general layout of the facility including buildings and storage of raw materials, and the flow of goods and materials through the facility.
    b. The inventory of industrial activities must identify all areas associated with industrial activities (see Table 1) that have been or may potentially be sources of pollutants, including, but not limited to, the following:
        i. Loading and unloading of dry bulk materials or liquids.
        ii. Outdoor storage of materials or products.
        iii. Outdoor manufacturing and processing.
        iv. On-site dust or particulate generating processes.
        v. On-site waste treatment, storage, or disposal.
        vi. Vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance, and/or cleaning (includes washing).
        vii. Roofs or other surfaces exposed to air emissions from a manufacturing building or a process area.
        viii. Roofs or other surfaces composed of materials that may be mobilized by stormwater (e.g., galvanized roofs, galvanized fences, etc.).
    c. The inventory of materials must list:
        i. The types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or runoff and could result in stormwater pollution.
        ii. A short narrative for each material describing the potential of the pollutant to be present in stormwater discharges. The Permittee must update this narrative when data become available to verify the presence or absence of these pollutants.
        iii. A narrative description of any potential sources of pollutants from past activities, materials and spills that were previously handled, treated, stored, or disposed of in a manner to allow ongoing exposure to stormwater. Include the method and location of on-site storage or disposal. List significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants.

3. The SWPPP must identify specific individuals by name or by title within the organization (pollution prevention team) whose responsibilities include: SWPPP development, implementation, maintenance, and modification.

4. Best Management Practices (BMPs)

   a. General BMP Requirements

      The Permittee must describe each BMP selected to eliminate or reduce the potential to contaminate stormwater and prevent violations of water quality standards.

   b. **No later than September 1, 2016,** the Permittee must include each of the following mandatory BMPs in the SWPPP and implement the BMPs. The Permittee may omit individual BMPs if site conditions render the BMP unnecessary, infeasible, or the Permittee provides alternative and equally effective BMPs, if the Permittee clearly justifies each BMP omission in the SWPPP.

      i. Operational Source Control BMPs

         1) The SWPPP must include the Operational Source Control BMPs listed as "applicable" in Ecology's SWMMs, or other guidance documents or manuals approved in accordance with S9.A.3.c.

         2) Good Housekeeping: The SWPPP must include BMPs that define ongoing maintenance and cleanup, as appropriate, of areas which may contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges.

            The SWPPP must include the schedule/frequency for completing each housekeeping task, based upon industrial activity, sampling results and observations made during inspections. The Permittee must:

            a) Vacuum paved surfaces with a vacuum sweeper (or a sweeper with a vacuum attachment) to remove accumulated pollutants a minimum of once per quarter.

            b) Identify and control all on-site sources of dust to minimize stormwater contamination from the deposition of dust on areas exposed to precipitation.

            c) Inspect and maintain air pollution control equipment (bag houses, etc.) monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior air pollution control units.

            d) Keep all dumpsters under cover or fit with a lid that must remain closed when not in use.

         3) Preventive Maintenance: The SWPPP must include BMPs to inspect and maintain the stormwater drainage, source controls, treatment systems (if any), and plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in contamination of stormwater. The SWPPP must include the schedule/frequency for completing each maintenance task. The Permittee must:

a) Clean catch basins when the depth of debris reaches 60% of the sump depth. In addition, the Permittee must keep the debris surface at least 6 inches below the outlet pipe.

b) Inspect all equipment and vehicles during monthly site inspections for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service or prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired.

c) Immediately clean up spills and leaks (e.g., using absorbents, vacuuming, etc.) to prevent the discharge of pollutants.

4) Spill Prevention and Emergency Cleanup Plan (SPECP): The SWPPP must include a SPECP that includes BMPs to prevent spills that can contaminate stormwater. The SPECP must specify BMPs for material handling procedures, storage requirements, cleanup equipment and procedures, and spill logs, as appropriate. The Permittee must:

a) Store all chemical liquids, fluids, and petroleum products, on an impervious surface that is surrounded with a containment berm or dike that is capable of containing 10% of the total enclosed tank volume or 110% of the volume contained in the largest tank, whichever is greater.

b) Prevent precipitation from accumulating in containment areas with a roof or equivalent structure or include a plan on how it will manage and dispose of accumulated water if a containment area cover is not practical.

c) Locate spill kits within 25 feet of all stationary fueling stations, fuel transfer stations, and mobile fueling units. At a minimum, spill kits must include:

i) Oil absorbents capable of absorbing 15 gallons of fuel.

ii) A storm drain plug or cover kit.

iii) A non-water containment boom, a minimum of 10 feet in length with a 12 gallon absorbent capacity.

iv) A non-metallic shovel.

v) Two five-gallon buckets with lids.

d) Not lock shut-off fueling nozzles in the open position. Do not “top-off” tanks being refueled.

e) Block, plug or cover storm drains that receive runoff from areas where fueling, during fueling.

f) Use drip pans or equivalent containment measures during all petroleum transfer operations.

g) Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that leaks are contained in existing containment and diversion systems (confine the storage of leaky or leak-prone vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance to protected areas).

h) Use drip pans and absorbents under or around leaky vehicles and equipment or store indoors where feasible. Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles prior to on-site storage or disposal.

i) Maintain a spill log that includes the following information for chemical and petroleum spills: date, time, amount, location, and reason for spill; date/time clean-up completed, notifications made and staff involved.

5) Employee Training: The SWPPP must include BMPs to provide SWPPP training for employees who have duties in areas of industrial activities subject to this permit. At a minimum, the training plan must include:

a) The content of the training,

i) An overview of what is in the SWPPP.

ii) How employees make a difference in complying with the SWPPP and preventing contamination of stormwater.

iii) Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices.

b) How the Permittee will conduct training.

c) The frequency/schedule of training. The Permittee must train employees annually, at a minimum.

d) A log of the dates on which specific employees received training.

6) Inspections and Recordkeeping

The SWPPP must include documentation of procedures to ensure compliance with permit requirements for inspections and recordkeeping. At a minimum, the SWPPP must:

a) Identify facility personnel who will inspect designated equipment and facility areas as required in Permit Condition S6.

b) Contain a visual inspection report or check list that includes all items required by Permit Condition S6.C.

c) Provide a tracking or follow-up procedure to ensure that a report is prepared and any appropriate action taken in response to visual inspections.

d) Define how the Permittee will comply with signature requirements and records retention identified in Special Condition S9, Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements.

e) Include a certification of compliance with the SWPPP and permit for each inspection using the language in Permit Condition S6.C.1.c.

7) Illicit Discharges

The SWPPP must include measures to identify and eliminate the discharge of process wastewater, domestic wastewater, noncontact cooling water, and other illicit discharges, to stormwater sewers, or to surface waters and ground waters of the state. The Permittee can find BMPs to identify and eliminate illicit discharges in Volume IV of Ecology's SWMM for Western Washington and Chapter 8 of the SWMM for Eastern Washington.

Water from washing vehicles or equipment, steam cleaning and/or pressure washing is considered process wastewater. The Permittee must not allow this process wastewater to comingle with stormwater or enter storm drains; and must collect in a tank for off-site disposal, or discharge it to a sanitary sewer, with written approval from the local sewage authority.

ii. Structural Source Control BMPs

1) The SWPPP must include the Structural Source Control BMPs listed as "applicable" in Ecology's SWMMs, or other guidance documents or manuals approved in accordance with S3.A.3.c.

2) The SWPPP must include BMPs to minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings.

Permittees must:

a) Use grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas.

b) Perform all cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent stormwater runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray.

c) Ensure that all washwater drains to a collection system that directs the washwater to further treatment or storage and not to the stormwater drainage system.

iii. Treatment BMPs

The Permittee must:

1) Use Treatment BMPs consistent with the applicable documents referenced in Permit Condition S5.A.3.

2) Employ oil/water separators, booms, skimmers or other methods to eliminate or minimize oil and grease contamination of stormwater discharges.

3) Obtain Ecology approval before beginning construction/installation of all treatment BMPs that include the addition of chemicals to provide treatment.

iv. Stormwater Peak Runoff Rate and Volume Control BMPs

Facilities with new development or redevelopment must evaluate whether flow control BMPs are necessary to satisfy the state's AKART requirements, and prevent violations of water quality standards. If flow control BMPs are required, they must be selected according to Permit Condition S5.A.3.

v. Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs

The SWPPP must describe the BMPs necessary to prevent the erosion of soils and other earthen materials (crushed rock/gravel, etc.) and prevent off-site sedimentation and violations of water quality standards. The Permittee must implement and maintain:

1) Sediment control BMPs such as detention or retention ponds or traps, vegetated filter strips, bioswales, or other permanent sediment control BMPs to minimize sediment loads in stormwater discharges.

2) Filtration BMPs to remove solids from catch basins, sumps or other stormwater collection and conveyance system components (filter socks, modular canisters, sand filtration, centrifugal separators, etc.).

5. Sampling Plan

The SWPPP must include a sampling plan. The plan must:

a. Identify points of discharge to surface water, storm sewers, or discrete ground water infiltration locations, such as dry wells or detention ponds.

b. Include documentation of why each discharge point is not sampled (if applicable):

i. Location of which discharge points the Permittee does not sample because the pollutant concentrations are substantially identical to a discharge point being sampled.

ii. General industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each discharge point.

iii. Best Management Practices conducted in the drainage area of each outfall.

iv. Exposed materials located in the drainage area of each discharge point that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to stormwater discharges.

v. Impervious surfaces in the drainage area that could affect the percolation of stormwater runoff into the ground (e.g., asphalt, crushed rock, grass, etc.).

vi. Reasons why the Permittee expects the discharge points to discharge substantially identical effluents.

c. Identify each sampling location by its unique identifying number such as A1, A2, etc.

d. Identify staff responsible for conducting stormwater sampling.

e. Specify procedures for sample collection and handling.

f. Specify procedures for sending samples to a laboratory.

g. Identify parameters for analysis, sampling frequencies, holding times and preservatives, laboratory quantitation levels, and analytical methods.

h. Specify the procedure for submitting results to Ecology.

S6. Stormwater inspections

S6.A. Inspection Frequency and Personnel

1. The Permittee must conduct and document visual inspections of the site each month.
2. The Permittee must ensure that inspections are conducted by *qualified personnel*.

S6.B. Inspection Components

Each inspection must include:

1. Observations made at *stormwater* sampling locations and areas where *stormwater* associated with *industrial activity* is discharged off-site; or discharged to *waters of the state,* or to a *storm sewer* system that drains to *waters of the state*.
2. Observations for the presence of floating materials, visible oil sheen, discoloration, *turbidity*, odor, etc. in the *stormwater* discharge(s).
3. Observations for the presence of *illicit discharges* such as *domestic wastewater*, *noncontact cooling water*, or *process wastewater* (including *leachate*).
   a. If an *illicit discharge* is discovered, the Permittee must notify *Ecology* within seven days.
   b. The Permittee must eliminate the *illicit discharge* within 30 days.
4. A verification that the descriptions of potential *pollutant* sources required under this permit is accurate.
5. A verification that the site map in the SWPPP reflects current conditions.
6. An assessment of all BMPs that have been implemented, noting all of the following:

a. Effectiveness of BMPs inspected.

b. Locations of BMPs that need maintenance.

c. Reason maintenance is needed and a schedule for maintenance.

d. Locations where additional or different BMPs are needed and the rationale for the additional or different BMPs.

S6.C. Inspection Results

1. The Permittee must record the results of each inspection in an inspection report or checklist and keep the records on-site for *Ecology* review. The Permittee must ensure each inspection report documents the observations, verifications and assessments required in Permit Condition S6.B and includes:

   a. Time and date of the inspection.

   b. Locations inspected.

   c. Statements that, in the judgment of 1) the person conducting the site inspection, and 2) the person described in Condition G2., the site is either in compliance or out of compliance with the terms and conditions of the SWPPP and this permit.

   d. A summary report and a schedule of implementation of the remedial actions that the Permittee plans to take if the site inspection indicates that the site is out of compliance. The remedial actions taken must meet the requirements of the SWPPP and the permit.

   e. Name, title, and signature of the person conducting site inspection, and the following statement: "I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete, to the best of my knowledge and belief."

   f. Certification and signature of the person described in Permit Condition G1.A, or a duly authorized representative of the *facility*, in accordance with Permit Condition G1.B.

S6.D. Reports of Non-Compliance

The Permittee must prepare reports of non-compliance identified during an inspection in accordance with the requirements of Condition S4.D.

S7. Operation and maintenance

The Permittee must, at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities or systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances), which are installed to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes keeping a daily operation logbook (paper or electronic), adequate laboratory controls, and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision of the permit requires the Permittee to operate backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

The Permittee must schedule any facility maintenance, which might require interruption of wastewater treatment, degrade effluent quality, during non-critical water quality periods, and carry this maintenance out in a manner approved by Ecology.

S7.A. Operations and maintenance (O&M) manual

a. O&M manual submittal and requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Prepare an O&M Manual that meets the requirements of 173-240-150 WAC and submit it to Ecology for approval by **September 1, 2015** The Permittee must submit a paper copy and an electronic copy online through the WQWebPortal.
2. Review the O&M Manual at least annually and confirm this review by letter to Ecology **by January 15th of each year.**
3. Submit to Ecology for review and approval substantial changes or updates to the O&M Manual whenever it incorporates them into the manual.
4. Keep the approved O&M Manual at the permitted facility.
5. Follow the instructions and procedures of this manual.
6. Submit reviews, changes, and updates to Ecology through the WQWebPortal.

b. O&M manual components

In addition to the requirements of WAC 173-240-150, the O&M Manual must include:

1. Emergency procedures for plant shutdown and cleanup in the event of a wastewater system upset or failure.
2. A review of system components which if failed could pollute surface water or could impact human health. Provide a procedure for a routine schedule of checking the function of these components.
3. Wastewater system maintenance procedures that contribute to the generation of process wastewater.
4. Any directions to maintenance staff when cleaning, or maintaining other equipment or performing other tasks which are necessary to protect the operation of the wastewater system (for example, defining maximum allowable discharge rate for draining a tank, blocking all floor drains before beginning the overhaul of a stationary engine.)
5. Wastewater sampling protocols and procedures for compliance with the sampling and reporting requirements in the wastewater discharge permit.
6. Minimum staffing adequate to operate and maintain the treatment processes and carry out compliance monitoring required by the permit
7. Treatment plant process control monitoring schedule.

8. Specify other items on case-by-case basis such as O&M for any pump stations, lagoon liners, etc.

S7.B. Bypass procedures

This permit prohibits a bypass, which is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

Ecology may take enforcement action against a Permittee for a bypass unless one of the following circumstances (1, 2, or 3) applies.

1. Bypass for essential maintenance without the potential to cause violation of permit limits or conditions.

   This permit authorizes a bypass if it allows for essential maintenance and does not have the potential to cause violations of limits or other conditions of this permit, or adversely impact public health as determined by Ecology prior to the bypass. The Permittee must submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass.

   Bypass is unavoidable, unanticipated, and results in noncompliance of this permit.

   This permit authorizes such a bypass only if:

   a. Bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass.

   b. No feasible alternatives to the bypass exist, such as:

      - The use of auxiliary treatment facilities.
      - Retention of untreated wastes.
      - Stopping production.
      - Maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime, but not if the Permittee should have installed adequate backup equipment in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass.
      - Transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility or preventative maintenance), or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.

   c. The Permittee has properly notified Ecology of the bypass as required in Special Condition S3.E of this permit.

2. If bypass is anticipated and has the potential to result in noncompliance of this permit.

   a. The Permittee must notify Ecology at least thirty (30) days before the planned date of bypass. The notice must contain:

      - A description of the bypass and its cause.

- An analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the need for bypassing.
- A cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives including comparative resource damage assessment.
- The minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative.
- A recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass.
- The projected date of bypass initiation.
- A statement of compliance with SEPA.
- A request for modification of water quality standards as provided for in WAC 173-201A-410, if an exceedance of any water quality standard is anticipated.
- Details of the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.

b. For probable construction bypasses, the Permittee must notify Ecology of the need to bypass as early in the planning process as possible.

   The Permittee must consider the analysis required above during preparation of the engineering report or facilities plan and plans and specifications and must include these to the extent practical. In cases where the Permittee determines the probable need to bypass early, the Permittee must continue to analyze conditions up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.

c. Ecology will consider the following prior to issuing an administrative order for this type of bypass:

   - If the bypass is necessary to perform construction or maintenance-related activities essential to meet the requirements of this permit.
   - If feasible alternatives to bypass exist, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time, or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.
   - If the Permittee planned and scheduled the bypass to minimize adverse effects on the public and the environment.

After consideration of the above and the adverse effects of the proposed bypass and any other relevant factors, Ecology will approve or deny the request. Ecology will give the public an opportunity to comment on bypass incidents of significant duration, to the extent feasible. Ecology will approve a request to bypass by issuing an administrative order under RCW 90.48.120.

S8. Application for permit renewal or modification for facility changes

The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this permit **by August 31, 2018.** The application must be submitted online through the WQWebPortal.

The Permittee must also submit a new application or supplement at least one hundred eighty (180) days prior to commencement of discharges, resulting from the activities listed below, which may result in permit violations. These activities include any facility expansions, production increases, or other planned changes, such as process modifications, in the permitted facility.

S9. Non-routine and unanticipated discharges

1. Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge non-routine wastewater on a case-by-case basis if approved by Ecology. Prior to any such discharge, the Permittee must contact Ecology and at a minimum provide the following information:
   a. The proposed discharge location
   b. The nature of the activity that will generate the discharge
   c. Any alternatives to the discharge, such as reuse, storage, or recycling of the water
   d. The total volume of water it expects to discharge
   e. The results of the chemical analysis of the water
   f. The date of proposed discharge
   g. The expected rate of discharge discharged, in gallons per minute
2. The Permittee must analyze the water for all constituents limited for the discharge and report them as required by subpart 1.e above. The analysis must also include any parameter deemed necessary by Ecology.
   All discharges must comply with the effluent limits as established in Special Condition S1 of this permit, water quality standards, and any other limits imposed by Ecology.
3. The Permittee must limit the discharge rate, as referenced in subpart 1.g above, so it will not cause erosion of ditches or structural damage to culverts and their entrances or exits.
4. The discharge cannot proceed until Ecology has reviewed the information provided and has authorized the discharge by letter to the Permittee or by an Administrative Order. Once approved and if the proposed discharge is to a municipal storm drain, the Permittee must obtain prior approval from the municipality and notify it when it plans to discharge.

S10. PCB Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan

The goal of the BMP plan is to maintain or lower effluent concentrations of PCBs through removal of sediments in the settling basin system, source identification and control, pollution prevention and/or stormwater reduction opportunities.

The Permittee must also investigate and attempt to identify sources of PCBs in the process wastewater discharged through Outfall 001 by removing sediments in the settling basin system, submitting a scope of work for a PCB Source Identification Study, completing the Study, and reporting the results.

1. Removal of sediments in the settling basin system

By September 1, 2015, the Permittee must submit a scope of work for the removal and disposal of sediments within the settling basin system (both primary and secondary basins). The Permittee must submit a paper copy and an electronic copy online through the WQWebPortal. The scope of work must include:

a. Estimated sediment volumes and removal procedures.

b. Measures used to prevent stormwater discharge from Outfall # 001 into Deadman Creek during the sediment removal work in the primary settling basin.

c. Stormwater controls for any temporary sediment storage locations.

d. Final disposal site.

By September 1, 2016 the Permittee must have completed the sediment removal and disposal from the settling basin system. The Permittee must confirm the removal by letter to Ecology.

2. PCB Source Identification Study

The Permittee must submit a scope of work for a PCB source identification study **by September 1, 2016**. The Permittee must submit a paper copy and an electronic copy online through the WQWebPortal. The scope of work shall include a site review identifying areas at the facility which may contribute PCBs to the stormwater system, a sampling plan with proposed sampling locations, quality control protocols, sampling protocols, and PCB test methods.

Upon approval of the scope of work by the Department, the Permittee shall complete the study. The Permittee shall submit a report of the results within two years of approval of the scope of work and incorporate the findings in the BMP Plan below.

3. PCB BMP Plan

By September 1, 2018, the Permittee shall develop a PCB BMP plan and submit it to the Department for review and approval. The Permittee must submit a paper copy and an electronic copy online through the WQWebPortal. The plan shall include the following:

a. A list of members of a cross-functional team responsible for developing the BMP plan. The list shall include the name of a designated team leader.

b. A description of current and past source identification, source control, pollution prevention, and wastewater reduction efforts and their effectiveness.

c. Identification of technical/economical evaluation of new BMPs. BMPs should include, but are not limited to: modification of equipment, facilities, technology, processes, and procedures; source control; remediation of any contaminated areas, etc.

d. A schedule for implementation of economically feasible BMPs.

e. Methods used for measuring progress towards the BMP goal and updating the BMP plan.

f. Results from testing of any wastestreams (not already required under Special Condition S3. of this permit) for PCBs taken in support of the PCB BMP plan and PCB Source Identification Study.

Thereafter, the Permittee shall submit an annual report to the Department **by June 1 of every year.** The Permittee must submit a paper copy and an electronic copy online through the WQWebPortal. The annual report shall include: a) all BMP plan monitoring results for the year; b) a summary of effectiveness of all BMPs implemented to meet the BMP plan goal; and c) any updates to the BMP plan.

This permit may be modified, or revoked and reissued, to revise or remove the requirements of this Section based on information collected under this Section.

S11. Schedule of compliance for TSS, aluminum, temperature and fecal coliform bacteria

By the dates tabulated below, the Permittee must complete the following tasks and submit a report describing, at a minimum:

- Whether it completed the task and, if not, the date on which it expects to complete the task.
- The reasons for delay and the steps it is taking to return the project to the established schedule.

	Tasks	Date Due
1.	Annual Status Reports [a]	January 15th of every year
2.	Scope of Work for Mixing and Receiving Water Studies [b]	At least (2) two years prior to the commencement of any new process wastewater discharge from the site
3.	Mixing Study Results, Receiving Water Results, and Engineering Report [c]	At least one hundred eighty (180) days prior to the commencement of any new process wastewater discharge from the site
[a]	The Permittee must provide status reports on any restart of, or new, operations that will result in a discharge of process wastewater from the site. If the Permittee plans a restart of, or new, operations, the status report must include the progress made toward completing items 2 through 4 above.	
[b]	See Permit Condition S12 for requirements for the Mixing Study and Permit Condition S13 for requirements for Receiving Water Study	
[c]	The Permittee must prepare and submit two copies of an approvable engineering report in accordance with chapter 173-240 WAC to Ecology for review and approval. The Permittee must submit a paper copy and an electronic copy online through the WQWebPortal. The report must include a construction schedule for installation of any additional wastewater treatment facilities.	

S12. Mixing study

S12.A. General Requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Submit a Plan of Study to Ecology for review by the **date listed in Permit Condition S11, item 2** prior to initiation of the effluent mixing study. The Permittee must submit a paper copy and an electronic copy through the WQWebPortal.

2. Determine the degree of mixing during critical conditions, as defined in WAC 173-201A-020 Definitions - "Critical Condition," or as close to critical conditions as reasonably possible.
3. Use the Guidance for Conducting Mixing Zone Analyses (Ecology, 2008) to establish the critical condition scenarios.
4. Measure the dilution ratio in the field with dye using study protocols specified in the Guidance, Section 5.0 "Conducting a Dye Study," as well as other protocols listed in Subpart C "Protocols." The Permittee may use mixing models as an acceptable alternative or adjunct to a dye study if:
    a. The critical ambient conditions necessary for model input are known or will be established with field studies.
    b. If the diffuser is visually inspected for integrity or has been recently tested for performance by the use of tracers.
5. Consult the Guidance mentioned above when choosing the appropriate model.
6. Use models if critical condition scenarios that need to be examined are quite different from the set of conditions present during the dye study.
7. Must conduct validation/calibration in accordance with the Guidance mentioned above, in particular, Subsection 5.2 "Quantify Dilution" if it determines it needs to validate (and possibly calibrate) a model.
8. Apply the resultant dilution ratios for acute and chronic boundaries in accordance with directions found in Ecology's *Permit Writer's Manual* (2010), Chapter VI and Appendix 6. You can obtain a copy of the manual at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/92109.pdf

S12.B. Reporting requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Include the results of the effluent mixing study in the Effluent Mixing Report and submit it to Ecology for approval by the **date listed in Permit Condition S11, item 3**. The Permittee must submit a paper copy and an electronic copy through the WQWebPortal.
2. Submit to Ecology any available information it has regarding background physical conditions or background concentrations of chemical substances in the receiving water (for which there are criteria in chapter 173-201A WAC) as part of the Effluent Mixing Report.
3. Submit to Ecology an analysis of seasonal (October-April and May-September) receiving water flows in Deadman Creek.
4. Locate the outfall and mixing zone boundaries with GPS coordinates and identify the accuracy of station locations in the report.

If the results of the mixing study, toxicity tests, and chemical analysis indicate that the concentration of any pollutant(s) exceeds or has a reasonable potential to exceed the state water quality standards, chapter 173-201A WAC, Ecology may issue an administrative order to require a reduction of pollutants or modify this permit to impose effluent limits to meet the water quality standards.

S12.C. Protocols

The Permittee must determine the dilution ratio using protocols outlined in the following references, approved modifications thereof, or by another method approved by Ecology:

1. Akar, P.J. and G.H. Jirka, Cormix2: An Expert System for Hydrodynamic Mixing Zone Analysis of Conventional and Toxic Multiport Diffuser Discharges, USEPA Environmental Research Laboratory, Athens, GA, Draft, July 1990.
2. Baumgartner, D.J., W.E. Frick, P.J.W. Roberts, and C.A. Bodeen, *Dilution Models for Effluent Discharges, USEPA*, Pacific Ecosystems Branch, Newport, OR, 1993.
3. Doneker, R.L. and G.H. Jirka, Cormix1: An Expert System for Hydrodynamic Mixing Zone Analysis of Conventional and Toxic Submerged Single Port Discharges, USEPA, Environmental Research Laboratory, Athens, GA, EPA/600-3-90/012, 1990.
4. Ecology, *Permit Writer's Manual*, Water Quality Program, Department of Ecology, Olympia, WA 98504, revised November 2010, including most current addenda.
5. Ecology, *Guidance for Conducting Mixing Zone Analyses, Permit Writer's Manual,* (Appendix 6.1), Water Quality Program, Department of Ecology, Olympia, WA 98504, October 1996.
6. Kilpatrick, F.A., and E.D. Cobb, *Measurement of Discharge Using Tracers, Chapter A16, Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations of the USGS*, Book 3, Application of Hydraulics, USGS, U.S. Department of the Interior, Reston, VA, 1985.
7. Wilson, J.F., E.D. Cobb, and F.A. Kilpatrick, *Fluorometric Procedures for Dye Tracing, Chapter A12. Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations of the USGS*, Book 3, Application of Hydraulics, USGS, U.S. Department of the Interior, Reston, VA, 1986.

S13. Receiving water study

The Permittee must collect information on the effluent and receiving water to determine compliance with the final permit limits for temperature and fecal coliform bacteria; and if the effluent has a reasonable potential to cause a violation of the water quality standards. If reasonable potential exists, Ecology will use this information to calculate effluent limits, in addition to those specified in Permit Condition S1.A.

S13.A. General Requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Submit a Sampling Quality Assurance Project Plan for Ecology review and approval by the **date listed in Permit Condition S11, item 2**. The Permittee must submit a paper copy and an electronic copy through the WQWebPortal.
2. Conduct all sampling and analysis in accordance with the guidelines given in *Guidelines for Preparing Quality Assurance Project Plans for Environmental Studies*, Ecology Publication 04-03-030 (http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0403030.pdf).

   For temperature, a model Quality Assurance Plan specific for temperature is available at http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/permits/guidance.html.

S13.B. Temperature requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Measure temperature in the ambient water upstream of the outfall during the months of January through December. Locate other field and receiving water sampling locations outside the zone of influence of the effluent.
2. Use micro-recording temperature devices known as thermistors to measure temperature. Ecology's Quality Assurance Project Plan Development Tool *(Standard Operating Procedures for Continuous Temperature Monitoring of Fresh Water Rivers and Streams)* contains protocols for continuous temperature sampling. This document is available online at http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/eap/qa/docs/ECY_EAP_SOP_Cont_Temp_Mon_Ambient_v1_0EAP080.pdf.
3. Calibrate the devices as specified in this document unless using recording devices certified by the manufacturer.

   Ecology does not require manufacture-specific equipment as given in this document; however, if the Permittee wishes to use measuring devices from another company, it must demonstrate the accuracy is equivalent.
4. Set the recording devices to record at one-half-hour intervals.
5. Report temperature monitoring data as: daily maximum, seven-day running average of the daily maximums, and the monthly maximum of the seven-day running average. The model Quality Assurance Plan shows an example of these calculations.

S13.C. Field and chemical analysis requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Locate the receiving water sampling locations outside the zone of influence of the effluent.
2. Use sampling station accuracy requirements of ± 20 meters.
3. Time the sampling as close as possible to the critical period.
4. Follow the clean sampling techniques (Method 1669: *Sampling Ambient Water for Trace Metals at EPA Water Quality Criteria Levels*, EPA Publication No. 821-R-95-034, April 1995).

5. Collect at least ten receiving water samples and analyze the samples for total suspended solids, conductivity, turbidity, hardness, temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, fecal coliform bacteria, aluminum, fluoride, zinc, and copper.
6. Conduct all chemical analysis using the methods and the detection levels identified in Appendix A.
7. Submit the results of the study to Ecology by **the date listed in Permit Condition S11, item 3**. The Permittee must submit a paper copy and an electronic copy through the WQWebPortal.

General Conditions

G1. Signatory requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to Ecology must be signed and certified.

   a. In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:

      - A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation, or
      - The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
      - In the case of a partnership, by a general partner.
      - In the case of sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.
      - In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

      Applications for permits for domestic wastewater facilities that are either owned or operated by, or under contract to, a public entity must be submitted by the public entity.

2. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by Ecology must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

   a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to Ecology.

   b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)

3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph G1.2, above, is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph G1.2, above, must be submitted to Ecology prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section must make the following certification:

   "I certify under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

G2. Right of inspection and entry

The Permittee must allow an authorized representative of Ecology, upon the presentation of credentials and such other documents as may be required by law:

1. To enter upon the premises where a discharge is located or where any records must be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.
2. To have access to and copy, at reasonable times and at reasonable cost, any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.
3. To inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, methods, or operations regulated or required under this permit.
4. To sample or monitor, at reasonable times, any substances or parameters at any location for purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act.

G3. Permit actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated either at the request of any interested person (including the permittee) or upon Ecology's initiative. However, the permit may only be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for the reasons specified in 40 CFR 122.62, 122.64 or WAC 173-220-150 according to the procedures of 40 CFR 124.5.

1. The following are causes for terminating this permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:
   a. Violation of any permit term or condition.
   b. Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts.
   c. A material change in quantity or type of waste disposal.

d. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment, or contributes to water quality standards violations and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination.

e. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction, or elimination of any discharge or sludge use or disposal practice controlled by the permit.

f. Nonpayment of fees assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465.

g. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090.

2. The following are causes for modification but not revocation and reissuance except when the Permittee requests or agrees:

a. A material change in the condition of the waters of the state.

b. New information not available at the time of permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions.

c. Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activities which occurred after this permit issuance.

d. Promulgation of new or amended standards or regulations having a direct bearing upon permit conditions, or requiring permit revision.

e. The Permittee has requested a modification based on other rationale meeting the criteria of 40 CFR Part 122.62.

f. Ecology has determined that good cause exists for modification of a compliance schedule, and the modification will not violate statutory deadlines.

g. Incorporation of an approved local pretreatment program into a municipality's permit.

3. The following are causes for modification or alternatively revocation and reissuance:

a. When cause exists for termination for reasons listed in 1.a through 1.g of this section, and Ecology determines that modification or revocation and reissuance is appropriate.

b. When Ecology has received notification of a proposed transfer of the permit. A permit may also be modified to reflect a transfer after the effective date of an automatic transfer (General Condition G7) but will not be revoked and reissued after the effective date of the transfer except upon the request of the new Permittee.

G4. Reporting planned changes

The Permittee must, as soon as possible, but no later than one hundred eighty (180) days prior to the proposed changes, give notice to Ecology of planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility, production increases, or process modification which will result in:

1. The permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29(b)

2. A significant change in the nature or an increase in quantity of pollutants discharged.

3. A significant change in the Permittee's sludge use or disposal practices. Following such notice, and the submittal of a new application or supplement to the existing application, along with required engineering plans and reports, this permit may be modified, or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62(a) to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited. Until such modification is effective, any new or increased discharge in excess of permit limits or not specifically authorized by this permit constitutes a violation.

G5. Plan review required

Prior to constructing or modifying any wastewater control facilities, an engineering report and detailed plans and specifications must be submitted to Ecology for approval in accordance with chapter 173-240 WAC. Engineering reports, plans, and specifications must be submitted at least one hundred eighty (180) days prior to the planned start of construction unless a shorter time is approved by Ecology. Facilities must be constructed and operated in accordance with the approved plans.

G6. Compliance with other laws and statutes

Nothing in this permit excuses the Permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

G7. Transfer of this permit

In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanate, the Permittee must notify the succeeding owner or controller of the existence of this permit by letter, a copy of which must be forwarded to Ecology.

1. Transfers by Modification
   Except as provided in paragraph (2) below, this permit may be transferred by the Permittee to a new owner or operator only if this permit has been modified or revoked and reissued under 40 CFR 122.62(b)(2), or a minor modification made under 40 CFR 122.63(d), to identify the new Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.
2. Automatic Transfers
   This permit may be automatically transferred to a new Permittee if:
   a. The Permittee notifies Ecology at least thirty (30) days in advance of the proposed transfer date.
   b. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Permittees containing a specific date transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them.
   c. Ecology does not notify the existing Permittee and the proposed new Permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue this permit.

      A modification under this subparagraph may also be minor modification under 40 CFR 122.63. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the written agreement.

G8. Reduced production for compliance

The Permittee, in order to maintain compliance with its permit, must control production and/or all discharges upon reduction, loss, failure, or bypass of the treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

G9. Removed substances

Collected screenings, grit, solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters must not be resuspended or reintroduced to the final effluent stream for discharge to state waters.

G10. Duty to provide information

The Permittee must submit to Ecology, within a reasonable time, all information which Ecology may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee must also submit to Ecology upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

G11. Other requirements of 40 CFR

All other requirements of 40 CFR 122.41 and 122.42 are incorporated in this permit by reference.

G12. Additional monitoring

Ecology may establish specific monitoring requirements in addition to those contained in this permit by administrative order or permit modification.

G13. Payment of fees

The Permittee must submit payment of fees associated with this permit as assessed by Ecology.

G14. Penalties for violating permit conditions

Any person who is found guilty of willfully violating the terms and conditions of this permit is deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of up to ten thousand dollars ($10,000) and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Each day upon which a willful violation occurs may be deemed a separate and additional violation.

Any person who violates the terms and conditions of a waste discharge permit may incur, in addition to any other penalty as provided by law, a civil penalty in the amount of up to ten thousand dollars ($10,000) for every such violation. Each and every such violation is a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance is deemed to be a separate and distinct violation.

G15. Upset

Definition – "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limits because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limits if the requirements of the following paragraph are met.

A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

1. An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset.
2. The permitted facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset.
3. The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Special Condition S3.E.
4. The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under S3.E of this permit.

In any enforcement action the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

G16. Property rights

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

G17. Duty to comply

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

G18. Toxic pollutants

The Permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

G19. Penalties for tampering

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two (2) years per violation, or by both.

If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this condition, punishment shall be a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four (4) years, or by both.

G20. Reporting requirements applicable to existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers

The Permittee belonging to the categories of existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, or silviculture must notify Ecology as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"
    a. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L).
    b. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony.
    c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7).
    d. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

2. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"
    a. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500µg/L).
    b. One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony.
    c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7).
    d. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

G21. Compliance schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than fourteen (14) days following each schedule date.

Appendix A

LIST OF POLLUTANTS WITH ANALYTICAL METHODS, DETECTION LIMITS AND QUANTITATION LEVELS

The Permittee must use the specified analytical methods, detection limits (DLs) and quantitation levels (QLs) in the following table for permit and application required monitoring unless:

- Another permit condition specifies other methods, detection levels, or quantitation levels.
- The method used produces measurable results in the sample and EPA has listed it as an EPA-approved method in 40 CFR Part 136.

If the Permittee uses an alternative method, not specified in the permit and as allowed above, it must report the test method, DL, and QL on the discharge monitoring report or in the required report.

If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required DL and QL in its effluent due to matrix effects, the Permittee must submit a matrix-specific detection limit (MDL) and a quantitation limit (QL) to Ecology with appropriate laboratory documentation.

When the permit requires the Permittee to measure the base neutral compounds in the list of priority pollutants, it must measure all of the base neutral pollutants listed in the table below. The list includes EPA required base neutral priority pollutants and several additional polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The Water Quality Program added several PAHs to the list of base neutrals below from Ecology's Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxics (PBT) List. It only added those PBT parameters of interest to Appendix A that did not increase the overall cost of analysis unreasonably.

Ecology added this appendix to the permit in order to reduce the number of analytical "non-detects" in permit-required monitoring and to measure effluent concentrations near or below criteria values where possible at a reasonable cost.

CONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS

Pollutant & CAS No. ***(if available)***	**Recommended Analytical Protocol**	**Detection (DL)[1]** ***µg/L unless specified***	**Quantitation Level (QL)[2]** ***µg/L unless specified***
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	SM5210-B		2 mg/L
Soluble Biochemical Oxygen Demand	SM5210-B [3]		2 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand	SM5220-D		10 mg/L
Total Organic Carbon	SM5310-B/C/D		1 mg/L

Pollutant & CAS No. *(if available)*	**Recommended Analytical Protocol**	**Detection (DL)[1] *µg/L unless specified***	**Quantitation Level (QL) [2] *µg/L unless specified***
Total Suspended Solids	SM2540-D		5 mg/L
Total Ammonia (as N)	SM4500-NH3-B and C/D/E/G/H		20
Flow	Calibrated device		
Dissolved oxygen	SM4500-OC/OG		0.2 mg/L
Temperature (max. 7-day avg.)	Analog recorder or Use micro-recording devices known as thermistors		0.2º C
pH	SM4500-H^+ B	N/A	N/A

NONCONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS

Pollutant & CAS No. *(if available)*	**Recommended Analytical Protocol**	**Detection (DL)[1] *µg/L unless specified***	**Quantitation Level (QL)[2] *µg/L unless specified***
Total Alkalinity	SM2320-B		5 mg/L as CaCO3
Chlorine, Total Residual	SM4500 Cl G		50.0
Color	SM2120 B/C/E		10 color units
Fecal Coliform	SM 9221E,9222	N/A	Specified in method - sample aliquot dependent
Fluoride (16984-48-8)	SM4500-F E	25	100
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (as N)	SM4500-NO3- E/F/H		100
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N)	SM4500-N_{org}B/C and SM4500NH_3-B/C/D/EF/G/H		300
Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (as P)	SM4500- PE/PF	3	10

Pollutant & CAS No. *(if available)*	**Recommended Analytical Protocol**	**Detection (DL)[1]** ***µg/L unless specified***	**Quantitation Level (QL)[2]** ***µg/L unless specified***
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	SM 4500 PB followed by SM4500-PE/PF	3	10
Oil and Grease (HEM)	1664 A or B	1,400	5,000
Salinity	SM2520-B		3 practical salinity units or scale (PSU or PSS)
Settleable Solids	SM2540 -F		100
Sulfate (as mg/L SO_4)	SM4110-B		200
Sulfide (as mg/L S)	SM4500-S^2F/D/E/G		200
Sulfite (as mg/L SO_3)	SM4500-SO3B		2000
Total Coliform	SM 9221B, 9222B, 9223B	N/A	Specified in method - sample aliquot dependent
Total dissolved solids	SM2540 C		20 mg/L
Total Hardness	SM2340B		200 as CaCO3
Aluminum, Total (7429-90-5)	200.8	2.0	10
Barium Total (7440-39-3)	200.8	0.5	2.0
BTEX (benzene +toluene + ethylbenzene + m,o,p xylenes)	EPA SW 846 8021/8260	1	2
Boron Total (7440-42-8)	200.8	2.0	10.0
Cobalt, Total (7440-48-4)	200.8	0.05	0.25
Iron, Total (7439-89-6)	200.7	12.5	50
Magnesium, Total (7439-95-4)	200.7	10	50
Molybdenum, Total (7439-98-7)	200.8	0.1	0.5

Pollutant & CAS No. *(if available)*	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)[1] *µg/L unless specified*	Quantitation Level (QL)[2] *µg/L unless specified*
Manganese, Total (7439-96-5)	200.8	0.1	0.5
NWTPH Dx [4]	Ecology NWTPH Dx	250	250
NWTPH Gx [5]	Ecology NWTPH Gx	250	250
Tin, Total (7440-31-5)	200.8	0.3	1.5
Titanium, Total (7440-32-6)	200.8	0.5	2.5

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

Pollutant & CAS No. *(if available)*	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)[1] *µg/L unless specified*	Quantitation Level (QL)[2] *µg/L unless specified*
METALS, CYANIDE & TOTAL PHENOLS			
Antimony, Total (7440-36-0)	200.8	0.3	1.0
Arsenic, Total (7440-38-2)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Beryllium, Total (7440-41-7)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Cadmium, Total (7440-43-9)	200.8	0.05	0.25
Chromium (hex) dissolved (18540-29-9)	SM3500-Cr EC	0.3	1.2
Chromium, Total (7440-47-3)	200.8	0.2	1.0
Copper, Total (7440-50-8)	200.8	0.4	2.0
Lead, Total (7439-92-1)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Mercury, Total (7439-97-6)	1631E	0.0002	0.0005
Nickel, Total (7440-02-0)	200.8	0.1	0.5

Pollutant & CAS No. *(if available)*	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)[1] *µg/L unless specified*	Quantitation Level (QL)[2] *µg/L unless specified*
Selenium, Total (7782-49-2)	200.8	1.0	1.0
Silver, Total (7440-22-4)	200.8	0.04	0.2
Thallium, Total (7440-28-0)	200.8	0.09	0.36
Zinc, Total (7440-66-6)	200.8	0.5	2.5
Cyanide, Total (57-12-5)	335.4	5	10
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable	SM4500-CN I	5	10
Cyanide, Free Amenable to Chlorination (Available Cyanide)	SM4500-CN G	5	10
Phenols, Total	EPA 420.1		50

Pollutant & CAS No. *(if available)*	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)[1] *µg/L unless specified*	Quantitation Level (QL)[2] *µg/L unless specified*
ACID COMPOUNDS			
2-Chlorophenol (95-57-8)	625	1.0	2.0
2,4-Dichlorophenol (120-83-2)	625	0.5	1.0
2,4-Dimethylphenol (105-67-9)	625	0.5	1.0
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol (534-52-1) (2-methyl-4,6,-dinitrophenol)	625/1625B	1.0	2.0
2,4 dinitrophenol (51-28-5)	625	1.0	2.0
2-Nitrophenol (88-75-5)	625	0.5	1.0

Pollutant & CAS No. *(if available)*	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)[1] *µg/L unless specified*	Quantitation Level (QL)[2] *µg/L unless specified*
4-nitrophenol (100-02-7)	625	0.5	1.0
Parachlorometa cresol (59-50-7) (4-chloro-3-methylphenol)	625	1.0	2.0
Pentachlorophenol (87-86-5)	625	0.5	1.0
Phenol (108-95-2)	625	2.0	4.0
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (88-06-2)	625	2.0	4.0

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (continued)

Pollutant & CAS No. *(if available)*	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)[1] *µg/L unless specified*	Quantitation Level (QL)[2] *µg/L unless specified*
VOLATILE COMPOUNDS			
Acrolein (107-02-8)	624	5	10
Acrylonitrile (107-13-1)	624	1.0	2.0
Benzene (71-43-2)	624	1.0	2.0
Bromoform (75-25-2)	624	1.0	2.0
Carbon tetrachloride (56-23-5)	624/601 or SM6230B	1.0	2.0
Chlorobenzene (108-90-7)	624	1.0	2.0
Chloroethane (75-00-3)	624/601	1.0	2.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether (110-75-8)	624	1.0	2.0
Chloroform (67-66-3)	624 or SM6210B	1.0	2.0

Pollutant & CAS No. *(if available)*	**Recommended Analytical Protocol**	**Detection (DL)[1]** ***µg/L unless specified***	**Quantitation Level (QL)[2]** ***µg/L unless specified***
VOLATILE COMPOUNDS			
Dibromochloromethane (124-48-1)	624	1.0	2.0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (95-50-1)	624	1.9	7.6
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (541-73-1)	624	1.9	7.6
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (106-46-7)	624	4.4	17.6
Dichlorobromomethane (75-27-4)	624	1.0	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethane (75-34-3)	624	1.0	2.0
1,2-Dichloroethane (107-06-2)	624	1.0	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethylene (75-35-4)	624	1.0	2.0
1,2-Dichloropropane (78-87-5)	624	1.0	2.0
1,3-dichloropropene (mixed isomers) (1,2-dichloropropylene) (542-75-6)[6]	624	1.0	2.0
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	624	1.0	2.0
Methyl bromide (74-83-9) (Bromomethane)	624/601	5.0	10.0
Methyl chloride (74-87-3) (Chloromethane)	624	1.0	2.0
Methylene chloride (75-09-2)	624	5.0	10.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	624	1.9	2.0

Pollutant & CAS No. *(if available)*	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)[1] *µg/L unless specified*	Quantitation Level (QL)[2] *µg/L unless specified*
VOLATILE COMPOUNDS			
(79-34-5)			
Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	624	1.0	2.0
Toluene (108-88-3)	624	1.0	2.0
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene (156-60-5) (Ethylene dichloride)	624	1.0	2.0
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (71-55-6)	624	1.0	2.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (79-00-5)	624	1.0	2.0
Trichloroethylene (79-01-6)	624	1.0	2.0
Vinyl chloride (75-01-4)	624/SM6200B	1.0	2.0

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (continued)

Pollutant & CAS No. *(if available)*	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)[1] *µg/L unless specified*	Quantitation Level (QL)[2] *µg/L unless specified*
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (compounds in bold are Ecology PBTs)			
Acenaphthene (83-32-9)	625	0.2	0.4
Acenaphthylene (208-96-8)	625	0.3	0.6
Anthracene (120-12-7)	625	0.3	0.6
Benzidine (92-87-5)	625	12	24
Benzyl butyl phthalate (85-68-7)	625	0.3	0.6

Pollutant & CAS No. *(if available)*	**Recommended Analytical Protocol**	**Detection (DL)[1]** ***µg/L unless specified***	**Quantitation Level (QL)[2]** ***µg/L unless specified***
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (compounds in bold are Ecology PBTs)			
Benzo(*a*)anthracene (56-55-3)	625	0.3	0.6
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (3,4-benzofluoranthene) (205-99-2) [7]	610/625	0.8	1.6
Benzo(j)fluoranthene (205-82-3) [7]	625	0.5	1.0
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (11,12-benzofluoranthene) (207-08-9) [7]	610/625	0.8	1.6
Benzo(r,s,t)pentaphene (189-55-9)	625	0.5	1.0
Benzo(*a*)pyrene (50-32-8)	610/625	0.5	1.0
Benzo(*ghi*)Perylene (191-24-2)	610/625	0.5	1.0
Bis(*2-chloroethoxy)*methane (111-91-1)	625	5.3	21.2
Bis(*2-chloroethyl*)ether (111-44-4)	611/625	0.3	1.0
Bis(*2-chloroisopropyl*)ether (39638-32-9)	625	0.3	0.6
Bis(*2-ethylhexyl*)phthalate (117-81-7)	625	0.1	0.5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether (101-55-3)	625	0.2	0.4
2-Chloronaphthalene (91-58-7)	625	0.3	0.6

Pollutant & CAS No. *(if available)*	**Recommended Analytical Protocol**	**Detection (DL)[1]** ***µg/L unless specified***	**Quantitation Level (QL)[2]** ***µg/L unless specified***
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (compounds in bold are Ecology PBTs)			
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether (7005-72-3)	625	0.3	0.5
Chrysene (218-01-9)	610/625	0.3	0.6
Dibenzo (a,h)acridine (226-36-8)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo (a,j)acridine (224-42-0)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo(a-*h*)anthracene (53-70-3)(1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)	625	0.8	1.6
Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene (192-65-4)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene (189-64-0)	625M	2.5	10.0
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1)	605/625	0.5	1.0
Diethyl phthalate (84-66-2)	625	1.9	7.6
Dimethyl phthalate (131-11-3)	625	1.6	6.4
Di-n-butyl phthalate (84-74-2)	625	0.5	1.0
2,4-dinitrotoluene (121-14-2)	609/625	0.2	0.4
2,6-dinitrotoluene (606-20-2)	609/625	0.2	0.4

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (continued)

Pollutant & CAS No. *(if available)*	**Recommended Analytical Protocol**	**Detection (DL)[1]** ***µg/L unless specified***	**Quantitation Level (QL)[2]** ***µg/L unless specified***
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (compounds in bold are Ecology PBTs)			
Di-n-octyl phthalate (117-84-0)	625	0.3	0.6
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (*as Azobenzene*) (122-66-7)	1625B	5.0	20
Fluoranthene (206-44-0)	625	0.3	0.6
Fluorene (86-73-7)	625	0.3	0.6
Hexachlorobenzene (118-74-1)	612/625	0.3	0.6
Hexachlorobutadiene (87-68-3)	625	0.5	1.0
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (77-47-4)	1625B/625	0.5	1.0
Hexachloroethane (67-72-1)	625	0.5	1.0
Indeno(*1,2,3-cd*)Pyrene (193-39-5)	610/625	0.5	1.0
Isophorone (78-59-1)	625	0.5	1.0
3-Methyl cholanthrene (56-49-5)	625	2.0	8.0
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	625	0.3	0.6
Nitrobenzene (98-95-3)	625	0.5	1.0
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (62-75-9)	607/625	2.0	4.0
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine (621-64-7)	607/625	0.5	1.0

Pollutant & CAS No. *(if available)*	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)[1] *µg/L unless specified*	Quantitation Level (QL)[2] *µg/L unless specified*
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (compounds in bold are Ecology PBTs)			
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (86-30-6)	625	0.5	1.0
Perylene (198-55-0)	625	1.9	7.6
Phenanthrene (85-01-8)	625	0.3	0.6
Pyrene (129-00-0)	625	0.3	0.6
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (120-82-1)	625	0.3	0.6

Pollutant & CAS No. *(if available)*	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)[1] *µg/L unless specified*	Quantitation Level (QL)[2] *µg/L unless specified*
DIOXIN			
2,3,7,8-Tetra-Chlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (176-40-16) (2,3,7,8 TCDD)	1613B	1.3 pg/L	5 pg/L

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (continued)

Pollutant & CAS No. *(if available)*	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)[1] *µg/L unless specified*	Quantitation Level (QL)[2] *µg/L unless specified*
PESTICIDES/PCBs			
Aldrin (309-00-2)	608	0.025	0.05
alpha-BHC (319-84-6)	608	0.025	0.05
beta-BHC (319-85-7)	608	0.025	0.05

Pollutant & CAS No. *(if available)*	**Recommended Analytical Protocol**	**Detection (DL)[1] *µg/L unless specified***	**Quantitation Level (QL) [2] *µg/L unless specified***
PESTICIDES/PCBs			
gamma-BHC (58-89-9)	608	0.025	0.05
delta-BHC (319-86-8)	608	0.025	0.05
Chlordane (57-74-9) [8]	608	0.025	0.05
4,4'-DDT (50-29-3)	608	0.025	0.05
4,4'-DDE (72-55-9)	608	0.025	0.05[10]
4,4' DDD (72-54-8)	608	0.025	0.05
Dieldrin (60-57-1)	608	0.025	0.05
alpha-Endosulfan (959-98-8)	608	0.025	0.05
beta-Endosulfan (33213-65-9)	608	0.025	0.05
Endosulfan Sulfate (1031-07-8)	608	0.025	0.05
Endrin (72-20-8)	608	0.025	0.05
Endrin Aldehyde (7421-93-4)	608	0.025	0.05
Heptachlor (76-44-8)	608	0.025	0.05
Heptachlor Epoxide (1024-57-3)	608	0.025	0.05
PCB-1242 (53469-21-9) [9]	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1254 (11097-69-1)	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1221 (11104-28-2)	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1232 (11141-16-5)	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1248 (12672-29-6)	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1260 (11096-82-5)	608	0.13	0.5

Pollutant & CAS No. *(if available)*	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)[1] *µg/L unless specified*	Quantitation Level (QL) [2] *µg/L unless specified*
PESTICIDES/PCBs			
PCB-1016 (12674-11-2) [9]	608	0.13	0.5
Toxaphene (8001-35-2)	608	0.24	0.5

1. Detection level (DL) or detection limit means the minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be measured and reported with a 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero as determined by the procedure given in 40 CFR part 136, Appendix B.

2. Quantitation Level (QL) also known as Minimum Level of Quantitation (ML) – The lowest level at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point for the analyte. It is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard, assuming that the lab has used all method-specified sample weights, volumes, and cleanup procedures. The QL is calculated by multiplying the MDL by 3.18 and rounding the result to the number nearest to (1, 2, or 5) x 10^n, where n is an integer. (64 FR 30417).
   ALSO GIVEN AS:
   The smallest detectable concentration of analyte greater than the Detection Limit (DL) where the accuracy (precision & bias) achieves the objectives of the intended purpose. (Report of the Federal Advisory Committee on Detection and Quantitation Approaches and Uses in Clean Water Act Programs Submitted to the US Environmental Protection Agency December 2007).

3. Soluble Biochemical Oxygen Demand method note: First, filter the sample through a Millipore Nylon filter (or equivalent) - pore size of 0.45-0.50 um (prep all filters by filtering 250 ml of laboratory grade deionized water through the filter and discard). Then, analyze sample as per method 5210-B.

4. NWTPH Dx - Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Diesel Extended Range – see http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/97602.html

5. NWTPH Gx - Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Gasoline Extended Range – see http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/97602.html

6. 1, 3-dichloroproylene (mixed isomers) You may report this parameter as two separate parameters: cis-1, 3-dichlorpropropene (10061-01-5) and trans-1, 3-dichloropropene (10061-02-6).

7. Total Benzofluoranthenes - Because Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Benzo(j)fluoranthene and Benzo(k)fluoranthene co-elute you may report these three isomers as total benzofluoranthenes.

8. Chlordane – You may report alpha-chlordane (5103-71-9) and gamma-chlordane (5103-74-2) in place of chlordane (57-74-9). If you report alpha and gamma-chlordane, the DL/PQLs that apply are 0.025/0.050.

9. PCB 1016 & PCB 1242 – You may report these two PCB compounds as one parameter called PCB 1016/1242.